THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 a square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged twenty cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, May 20, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

WHY is it that the climate of the British Isles is as mild as that of Pennsylvania, while in the same latitude on the continent of North America we find the ground always covered with snow?

The mildness of the climate of the British Isles is owing to the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. Disconnect North and South America by an extension west of the Caribbean Sea, or the Gulf of Mexico, so that the Gulf Stream would flow into the Pacific, and the climate of the British Isles would then no longer be mild and moist, but would become bleak and barren, like that of the coasts of Labrador and New Foundland, which lie between the same parallels.

It may be a query in the minds of some, how the disconnection of North and South America could affect the climate of the British Isles. It is well known to those who are acquainted with Oceanic movements that there are great currents which flow as constantly in one direction as do the waters of the great Mississippi. There is one known as the great Equatorial Current of the Atlantic, which moves westerly across the Atlantic until it reaches Cape St. Roque, in Brazil; here, by the peculiar shape of the land, it is divided into two branches. The principle branch takes a north-westerly direction and passes through the Caribbean Sea, and by the shape of the land it is made to sweep around the Gulf of Mexico; and passing between Florida and Cuba it flows on in a north-easterly direction, having assumed the name of the Gulf Stream. Plainly the same agent that caused it to flow in a westerly direction, while near the equator, would have continued it in the *same* direction had its course not been intercepted by the Isthmus of Panama. Is it not evident from what has been stated, that, If North and South America were separated (and they are only joined by a narrow neck of land) the cause by which the Gulf Stream is made to send out its warm waters over the Atlantic would be removed?

What would follow?

The prosperity of much of Europe would be blighted as the inevitable result. Another reason for a difference of climate in places on the same latitude as that of the British Isles is that there is a cold Arctic current washing the shores of Labrador, by which the cold is intensified. But, Mr. Editor, we think in answering queries or solving problems for your column, there can be no impropriety in offering any suggestions which may prove of benefit to the reader.

This earth, when created, was created and fitted for the abode of man; all has been wisely planned to conduce to his happiness.—Every current in the mighty ocean, every mountain by which the surface of the land is diversified, every river coursing its way to the sea, lends its aid to fitting this world for the habitation of man. By the currents of the ocean there is kept up a constant interchange of the waters of the Polar and Equatorial regions. Were the warm waters of the Equatorial regions not turned to the North, the Polar waters, now open, would be continually filled with ice. Likewise the cold currents of the North bear their waters to hot countries, and greatly modify the intense heat of those regions, and thereby remove the cause of pestilence and disease. And it is a fact worthy of note that most of the high mountains of the world are to be found in the hot regions of the earth, where they stand as great refrigerators, lending their cooling and benign influence, by sending cool breezes from their snow clad summits and causing the rain to fall more profusely to water that which otherwise would be dried and parched from the absence of rain. And it is known to all who are observing, that rivers add to the prosperity and civilization of countries. The greater the facilities for communication and inter-communication the more rapid the growth of a country in wealth and civilization; hence rivers, canals and railroads promote the welfare of any nation.

Now the mere knowledge of the existence of ocean currents, or mountains, or rivers will not greatly interest pupils; and this alone is not the way to teach. By such a course you will starve your pupils intellectually, while just beyond their vision lie fountains of undiscovered truths. The faithful and competent teacher will direct attention to the wonderful changes effected by these agents upon the civil and social conditions of the inhabitants in different countries. By this course the powers of observation and reasoning will be increased; the pupil will be induced to look abroad; become strong and original in thought, will dare to search for truth outside and indepently of text-book and instructors; in short *much* of the object of study by this course will be attained.

L.

Problems.

No. 1. What equal annual payments will in 3 years pay principal and interest of $500, at 6 per cent?

No. 2. A man sold 2 watches for $290; on the first he lost 20 per cent, and on the second he gained 25 per cent; did he gain or lose? and how much, if four-fifths of what he paid for the first equalled two-thirds of the cost of the second watch?

No. 3. Sold a pencil, to A for one-fourth more than it cost, and he sold it for $6, which was two-fifths less than it cost him; what did it cost me?

Query.

Are verbs in the passive voice *transitive* or *intransitive* in such sentences as "The glass was broken by John?"

We are indebted a friend for all our column contains this week and he has our thanks for his contribution. He will, however, pardon us for saying that we can see no point in his query; since we can hardly believe that any one at all familiar with grammar can be ignorant of the fact that *voice is an accident*, or property, *which belongs to transitive verbs only.*

THE DEATH'S HEAD CLUB.

I.—HER ARRIVAL.

An August evening at Savannah, that strange sombre town of Georgia; eight men, the sons of rich Carolina planters, four of them lately returned from the West Indies, were sitting drinking Burgundy in the balcony of the Muscogee House, in Bay street; the fashionable hotel of the city, at the period of our story—the year preceding the war of Independence.

The grave and mysterious city was that August evening quiet and more silent than usual. The broad and unpaved streets were deep with soft sand, that muffled the wheels of the cotton-laden wagons and that of the carts laden with bags of rice, just arrived from Augusta. The long avenues of that not very rejoicing tree, the Pride of India, scarcely moved a leaf—not a twig stirred to show that they even breathed in their sleep. Here and there a negro dozed upon a doorstep, or chattered with some gossip by stealth at a street corner; indeed the whole city would have seemed as silent as a cemetery but for the wild mocking laughter that arose from the balcony where the Chattahoochie (or Death's Head) Club was holding its nightly revel. The laughter was an exasperated laughter, loud, tipsy, defiant, taunting and insolent—the sort of laughter that would have made a high spirited man passing by, slip his hand to his sword, and look up to see from whence the jarring sound had come.

A sudden gleam of light through the open folding doors of an inner room, that showed the dining room and sanctum of the Duellists' Club ready for their reception, seemed to act as a mute signal for the men to return for more wine, and to rally more round the chairman. The room was decorated in a way that could only have been carried out by men of wealth, who had grafted on their natural vices the morbid *farouche*, and fantastic extravagance peculiar at that time to Spanish and French voluptuaries in the West Indies. Pleasure among these men had none of the French gayety about it. They were wanton, arrogant, ruthless, quarrelsome and overbearing—conscious of being the dread of half Georgia and proud of the fear they had excited.

It was scarcely a wonder that the mystery and terror with which they had surrounded their iniquitous association, together with the frequency of their deathly duels—nearly always fatal to their adversaries—had roused the fear and hatred of the citizens of Savannah to a pitch [illegible] the comparatively infamous Hell-Fire [illegible] try.

[illegible] those who sat there, and the fact of their braggadocio being backed by their daring, it would have appeared merely puerile and theatrical, fit only to alarm persons whose blood could be chilled by the sham horrors of Mrs. Radcliff's romance.

The room was hung with black cloth, on which was worked in silver thread all the names of persons who had fallen by the sword or pistol of its members, and the date of each death. Over the mantlepiece was a large star composed of death's head, mouthes, and a long rack full of swords and saw-handled pistols; each looked in its place like the favorite cues in a billiard room. The cups were human skulls, lined with silver, in the manner Byron afterwards perpetrated in England; and a bleached skull projected from the ghastly pinnacle of the black dias that spread above the chairman's seat. Everything that could be black was black, but the chairs, and they were covered with red velvet—in a way to horribly remind one of State coffins.

Beside every group of wine cups lay a pistol, to be employed in case of an immediate duel springing up from any sudden disagreement between two members. It was no wonder that exaggerated reports of the mysterious and unhallowed orgies of these young rakes had invested their meetings with an atmosphere of almost supernatural horror.—The voice of those troubled times was as defiant and reckless as it was heartless and cruel.

Two members of the club, more lazy, more drunken, or more contemplative than the others, remained in the out-room leaning over the balcony, watching the night darken down the streets, where the fitful lamps now grew momentarily brighter; the one a dark, handsome young fellow, with cold, keen eyes and malign mouth, was rapping the bacony rail with his sword hilt; the other a red, flushed, swaggering, dissolute looking old officer, whose bloodshot eyes seemed staring out of his head, was carfully shuffling a pack of cards with the practiced air of an inveterate gambler. Heated with wine the two revellers seemed to bathe themselves in the cool evening air that blew fresh from the river.—It had been a burning day, and the very house seemed calmly enjoying the cool twilight breeze.

All at once there was a sound of wheels, a furious crack of whips, loud as pistol shots, and a large dusty travelling carriage swept around the corner of Broad street. It was drawn by four foaming black horses, and the two negro postillions, who shouted at the tired animals to urge them on, were dressed in showy scarlet and yellow jackets. The vehicle drew up at the door of the Muscogee Hotel.

The carriage door instantly opened, and out stepped a tall, gaunt officer in French uniform, who handed out his travelling companion. The lady, evidently his daughter, was a young girl about eighteen, and a beauty of the rarest and most perfect type. She was dressed in black; and that sombre color, so jarring with youth, seemed only to spiritualize the tender beauty of her face and the delicate symmetry of her form.

"Clisson, it's that Colonel's daughter you made love to in Guadaloupe!" said the elder of the men in the balcony. "May I never sweep the board again if it isn't Miss Dolores Massard! O you lucky dog. Egad, you must propose to her again; if she won't have you, carry her off, and we'll stand by you."

"You are right, Johnson, it is Dolores," said the younger man, leaning eagerly over the balcony. "Yes, it is; how beautiful she looks! And there's that sour beggar of a father, whom the general would not let me fight with, though he refused me Dolores.—Now I'll have my revenge. He shall fight me now or give me Delores's hand. I know that she loves me—I know that—"

"The Colonel refused to fight members of our club, at Guadaloupe," said the other savagely. He called us gamblers and assassins; but we'll try him now. Here, young man, come here."

Clisson and Johnson ran into the other room. The elder explained matters; the younger laid down his cruel scheme in a few hasty sentences.

"The fighting member of the night has a right to a kiss from every lady that enters this house. He must demand his right—he will be refused; he must then force his claims and fight the Colonel. I shall proceed to interfere to carry out a certain plan of my own against the lady, but that is nothing to any of you. If the colonel wounds the man of the night, the next member in rotation fights him. He will not pass two of us.—Johnson's lunge at the arm-pit is pretty sure. I killed a man last week; I am the last on the list now. You know I do not fear fighting, but we must take our turns. You have all sworn to carry out the schemes of any of your brother members."

'We are ready,' cried the men.

The fighting member—the bravo on the balcony—hesitated a moment as he took down his cocked hat and sword from the nail behind the door.

'I have taken rather too much Burgundy,' he said, 'to be very steady; but I think I could run a horse fly through the head at the second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended in a noisy body to the private apartments to which the waiter had just ushered the Colonel and his daughter.

'Hot fools,' said Clisson to himself, 'they little know that the Colonel has an incomparable parry, and a return thrust which he plants under the left collar bone, that no duelist in France who ever crossed swords with him has escaped that thrust, and that two out of three it has killed.'

As the deputation of the Death's Head Club pressed into the room, the Colonel met them sternly at the door.

'Gentlemen, you mistake; this is a private room.'

Captain Johnson, the fighting member advanced at once in an insolent manner to Colonel Massard and his daughter, who had come from an inner room, and was now clinging to his arm, alarmed at the menacing and dissolute faces of the intruders.

'It is the custom at the Muscogee House,' said the bully, 'in our club for the fighting member of the night to demand a kiss from every lady guest who arrives here. For that we have now come. I am the fighting member. My dear Mademoiselle allow me.'

He laid one large red hand on the shoulder of the shrinking girl. The next moment he lay half stunned upon the floor.

The Colonel stood with one foot upon Johnson, and waved his drawn sword in his hand. The club drew back.

'Kill him!' cried the prostrate bully.

Three or four men drew their swords and advanced—the Colonel struck one in the arm the rest fell back before the furious charge.

At that moment Clisson forced his way to the front.

'Gentlemen,' said he with assumed idignation, 'this is unmanly, this is unworthy of brave men; you are six to one. The Colonel is no doubt ready to give any one of you satisfaction.'

Dolores recognized him, and looking up, thanked him silently with a faint smile.

'Young man,' said the Colonel sternly, 'I can protect myself against even a dozen of such cowards. I have long ago learned how to [illegible] I have heard before of [illegible] says you [illegible] Guadaloupe. You [illegible] left on [illegible] night. I did it there by law; here I will do it by the sword. I will fight you one by one, in your own order, and in your own place. If I fall, there are friends in town who will take care of my daughter.'

Clisson advanced and offered his hand.

'No,' said he, 'I remember you; you are a gambler and a duelist. I refused you Dolore's hand then, and I refuse her now. She needs no protection of yours. I see other old friends here, two, no less unwelcome than yourself—Capt. Johnson, drummed out of his regiment for selling information to the enemy; Mr. Thornton, a detected gambler, sent to prison in New orleans for using loaded dice. Mr. Clisson, you need not give any further proof of your reformation, I see it by your companions.'

II. THE RENCONTRE.

The rules of the Death's Head Club required their duels to be by candle-light without seconds, the combatants were locked in the club room until the victor gave the signal for the doors to be opened. The Colonel made no objection to these restrictions.—He only smiled when he saw the theatrical horrors of the place.

'Good to frighten children,' said he, 'but good for nothing else. I prefer fighting without seconds. One can devote oneself more thoroughly to the work on hand; besides there is less interruption. Have you a surgeon ready, gentleman?'

'There is no need of a surgeon,' said his antagonist, the red faced Captain he had trodden under foot the night before: 'My sword generally saves any expense that way.'

The doors were locked. There was a heavy stamping of feet as Captain Johnson advanced to the attack; then a sound of shivered steel, a gasping cry, and a heavy fall upon the floor.

'You may open the door, gentlemen,' said a voice. The door was opened, and there lay the champion of the club wounded to death. His broken sword was at the farthest end of the room. The Colonel, as they entered horror-stricken, took off his hat, sheathed his sword, bowed and retired. The club was astonished and dumbfounded. The Captain had been run through the lungs, just under the left collar-bone. There was little hope of his life. The second and third days the Colonel dangerously wounded his man in an equally short space of time, and with equal cold and formal gravity.

III. THE SECRET.

The evening of the third day, as Dolores Massard sat in her room at her tambour frame, in the absence of her father, who had gone on a secret commission from the French Government to some of the planters at Savannah, disaffected to the English Government, her black nurse suddenly entered the room and whispered in a low frightened voice:

"Young gentleman, dear! old friend, to see missy!"

The woman had been bribed by Clisson who now entered, threw himself at the feet of Dolores, and seizing her hand covered it with passionate kisses.

"Dear Dolores," said he, "my life, my soul; do you not love me no longer?

"Oh, Frank, you must not see me here.—My father has forbidden me to see you."

"Dolores, you loved me once. Do you remember that evening by the sea shore, when we exchanged those vows of eternal love?

"Ask your own heart, Frank—if I can forget that on the death bed of my mother I swore never to give my hand to you, and that vow I will keep."

"Dolores, you do me wrong. You think that I am one of those wild reckless men who insulted your father. I am not one of those men. I tried in vain to suppress their insolence. I come as a suppliant. To-morrow my father fights yours. I know he must die. I know that nothing can save him from the irrestible swordsmanship that has struck down man after man. I would willingly die for my father; but he will not let me take his place because I do not belong to this band of professional assassins. O, Dolores, does not your heart bleed for me?—Pity me, pity me, Dolores; tormented by this terrible fear, and helpless before this cruel destiny."

"Frank, my heart does bleed for you; but how can I help you? I have no power."

The progdious lover clasped her in his arms, tears rose to his eyes; he cried.

"You have the power; tell me the secret of your father's success. My father knowing this, can battle him and disarm him. As I hope for succor in my last hour, it is only to save my father that ask this."

Dolores sank her head for a moment; then she flung her arms around Clisson's neck and kissed his forhead.

"Frank," she said, "though we may never see each other in this world, I cannot refuse your request, for I know how dear a father's life is. I can trust you, Frank, I know, with the secret that guards the life that is bound up with mine. My father, years ago, lost his left arm at a siege in India; it was replaced by one of wood, skillfully made, working with metal springs, strengthened below the elbow with metal bands. On this he receives his adversary's first thrust; then, quick as thought, he breaks in two his enemy's blade with a heavy side blow and delivers his fatal thrust under the left collar-bone.

Clisson's lips were pressed to hers, and when a warning from the black nurse, of the colonel's carriage stopping at the hotel door disturbed the lovers, they parted with a hurried and passionate embrace.

That same night—to the astonishment of the club, and the no great sorrow of the next combatant—Clisson announced his intention of being the next man to cross swords with the Colonel.

"I have my reasons," said he, "and to-night I carry off the girl."

"But that confounded thrust?" suggested the chairman.

"O, leave that to me. I did not learn fencing of Destouches for nothing, never you fear me."

"Clisson has got some mischief in hand," said one of the men; "his eyes sparkle so, and he is in such mad spirits. Well I'd just as soon he had fought the Colonel before me.—I'd rather the old fellow got a thrust or two in the sword arm before my turn came."

The duel took place the next morning. The Colonel paused when he saw Clisson. The door closed and they were left alone.

"Young man," said he, "we have old grudges, and it is well we meet. Have you not taken warning by your companions? Will nothing teach you wisdom? I thought ill of you in Gaudaloupe, and refused you my daughter, and here I find you a member of a club of assassins. Come, draw sir!"

"Colonel Massard," said Clisson, biting his under lip until the blood almost came "you owe more to good fortune than skill or courage. I too have been fortunate with the sword. Luck may turn this time. I have my companions to revenge and your insults, old and new, to repay threefold."

The Colonel threw his coat behind him and drew his sword.

"Young man," he said, "I am told that in your club property goes according to the number of homicides you have effected. In that case you have not made, I presume more than two or three widows. Now, sir, come; death waits for you."

The Colonel was cold and sternly resolute; but there was no eagerness for blood in the manner in which he advanced to the attack. There was more of the judge than the executioner about him as he looked round the dim ghastly room. He seemed as confident of victory as if he had been sent from heaven to perform a punishment that had been prophesied. He stood there a frame of steel, his sword feeling along his adversary's blade, sensitive of the finest vibration and thirsting for the thrust.

Clisson also stood keen of eye and watchful. Suddenly the Colonel dashed his left arm at his point. The wooden fingers opened to clutch the blade. Clisson saw the moment had arrived. He passed his point to the right, threw off his adversary's sword, and then with a swift clinging pressure towards the hilt, bent it to the floor. The Colonel drew back astonished; but, careless of his life he did not retire from the threatening sword that was raised to strike him to the heart. Clisson delayed his vengeance only to taste it the longer.

He had pierced his adversary's left shoulder, and the sword was raised for the *coup de grace*, when the folding door of the inner room leading to the balcony was dashed open; It was Dolores who rushed in, and drawing a pistol fired at her cruel and faithless lover, who fell pierced by a bullet.

The brave girl, a soldier's daughter, perfectly reliant on her lover's truth, yet still she knew not why, apprehensive of the result of the duel, had concealed herself, armed, in the inner room of the club, with the co-operation of her black nurse. The first word spoken by Clisson proved to her that she had been betrayed; and hearing her father in danger, she at once appeared as an avenging angel, to save her father, and punish her worthless and lying lover.

"Gentlemen," said the Colonel, who had heard all from Dolores, as he threw open the door and admitted the now terrified club, "it was my daughter that struck down this man, not I. He was a liar and a scoundrel; he broke his word and he has deserved his fate, even if it be instant death. Take up your companion, I have punished you enough. To-night my daughter and myself depart for New Orleans, where I can be heard of by any of your club wishing to cross swords.

Clisson eventually recovered, and fled to South America; he re-appeared during the War of Independence, but sank lower and lower in infamy, till a pistol shot over a gambling table at Callao, finally rid the world of a hopeless villain.

As for Colonel Massard, he settled, after the peace, in Arkansas, and mainly helped to reclaim the wild territory from the Indians.

The facts in this story, even to the minutest detail, may be depended upon as entirely true.

Dolores, Massard, three years after the downfall of the Death's-Head Club, married a nephew of General Washington. Her descendants are now wealthy people in Louisiana, and have large estates a few miles from Baton Rouge, on the banks of the Mississippi.

Ways of Committing Suicide.

Wearing thin shoes on damp nights in rainy weather.

Building on the "air-tight" principle.

Leading a life of enfeebling stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in a round of unnatural excitement by reading trashy novels.

Going to balls in all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then go home through the damp air.

Sleeping on feather beds in seven by nine bed-rooms.

Surfeiting on hot and very highly stimulating suppers.

Eating without time to masticate the food.

Allowing love of gain to so absorb our minds as to leave no time to attend to our health.

Gormandizing between meals.

Giving way to fits of anger.

Neglecting to take proper care of ourselves when a simbel disease first appears.

THE only instance of father and son in the United States Senate, at the same time, was that of Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa.

A Very Old Lady.

I reccollect returning from school one evening when a child, and finding myself, as I entered the door-yard, at home, in the midst of a group of visitors, who were taking leave of the family. A very old lady, in a neat black "scoop-shovel" bonnet, was leaning on the arm of her daughter, who was also an aged woman. Several others were standing about, my own dear old grandmother among the rest—and all of them seemed to be old enough to be daughters of Methuselah.

I stood peering at them curiously, sun-bonnet in hand, when the very old lady came slowly toward me.

"How old are you, little girl?" she asked.

"Six years old."

"Are you? I was six years old a hundred years ago."

How I started and looked up wonderingly under the deep black bonnet. She smiled as she added, "My dear child, I am a hundred years older than you are;" and as she kissed my forehead, and laid her thin hand tenderly on my bare head, I felt even then that it was a benediction.

How honored we all felt by her presence! No one else was spoken of for a week; and we children all felt that it would be very pleasant to live a hundred years longer, and to be still good-natured, and have everybody very proud of us. Let me live to an old age, but let me not outlive the free use of all my faculties, should be the prayer and aspiration of every child. Let us point him to that goal and bid him seek to win the race. Heaven often forces us to answer our own prayers; and we must undoubtedly do so in this case, or they will remain unanswered. We ought to live for old age just in the spirit we are constantly exhorted to live for heaven, that is to think of it, take measures to attain it, and provision for it.

I do not mean merely the lying up of "much goods" for the "many years." An honest old age has a right to be independent, and to be no more cumbered with "much serving." It often needs change. Let the old man be free to leave his home occasionally, and with his old wife, hand in hand, let him go travelling to see the world and enjoy it. They may thus add years to their length of days, much to their stock of happiness, and more still to their vigor and restoration of their decaying faculties. After three score years and ten of robust work, either with brains or hand, society owes the veteran a competence, and every rational enjoyment it will procure; and it is all wrong if he has not been able to obtain this.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Kind Inquiries.

Cousin Kate was a sweet, wide-awake beauty of about seventeen, and she took it into her head to go down on Long Island to see some relations of hers who had the misfortune to live there. Among those relations there chanced to be a young swain who had seen Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing, fell deeply in love with her. He called at the house on the evening of her arrival, and she met him on the piazza where he was enjoying the evening air in company with two or three of her friends.

The poor fellow was so bashful that he could not find his tongue for some time. At length he stammered out:

"How is your mother?"

"Quite well, thank you."

Another silence on the part of Josh, during which Kate and her friends did the best they could to relieve the monotony. After waiting about fifteen minutes for him to commence to make himself agreeable, he again broke the spell by—

"How's your father?" which was answered much after the same manner as the first one, and then followed another silence like the other.

"How's your father and mother?" again put in the bashful lover.

"Quite well, both of them. This was followed by an exchange of glances and a suppressed smile.

This lasted some ten minutes more, during which Josh was fidgeting in his seat and stroking his Sunday hat. But at length another question came—

"How's your parents?"

This produced an explosion that made the woods ring.

A DUEL was fought on Monday morning of last week, near Bladensburgh, between Gen. Lawrence, U. S. Minister to Costa Rica, and Baron Kusserow, Secretary of the Prussian Legation. The difficulty arose from some (as is alleged) objectional remarks that had been made by the latter to Mrs. Lawrence, whose husband resented them by challenging the Prussian Secretary to mortal combat, which resulted, however, in nobody being hurt. Mrs. Lawrence was probably not aware of the incident, as she was among the spectators during Mr. Bingham's speech, and left the Capitol escorted by the Secretary of the Peruvian Legation. The agreement was that the first fire should be a distance of fifteen feet, and should it not prove effective, then the distance was to be decreased to ten, and if that, too, failed, then to five, but after the first fire the difference was amicably settled.

A GREAT NEGLECT.—For about six months a Convention sat at Albany to revise the Constitution of New York, and a vast amount of public money was expended in defraying the salaries of members. The Convention overhauled the whole Constitution, and at last agreed upon a number of new provisions and amendments to the instrument, all of which should be submitted to the people by the Legislature for ratification or rejection. But the Legislature of New York adjourned the other day without making any provision for submitting the new Constitution to the people, and thus it turns out that all the time and toil and money expended by the Convention will be without the slightest result. We never heard before of so flagrant an instance of neglect of public duty, and people of New York are sorely vexed about it.

A CURIOUS custom prevails in the Sandwich Islands, of subjecting a husband who is accused of infidelity to his wife to the ordeal of jumping into the ocean among the sharks. He is required to do this after night-fall, when the sharks are most ravenous, and he must, while in the water, shout

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 20, 1868.

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

THE National Republican Convention meets in Chicago to-day (May 20th). Next week's issue of the *Argus* will fly the names of our candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT has failed. On last Saturday the Senate court met at 12 M, and after getting ready for business the eleventh article was taken up, and two-thirds not voting in its favor it was voted down. This article was looked upon as the strongest in the series, and its defeat virtually acquits the President of all the others. The vote stood as follows:

GUILTY—Anthony, Rhode Island; Cameron, Pennsylvania; Cattell, New Jersey; Chandler, Michigan; Cole, California; Conkling, New York; Conness, California; Corbett, Oregon; Cragin, New Hampshire; Drake, Missouri; Edmunds, Vermont; Ferry, Connecticut; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Harlan, Iowa; Howe, Wisconsin; Howard, Michigan; Morgan, New York; Morrill, Maine; Morton, Indiana; Morrill, Vermont; Nye, Nevada; Patterson, New Hampshire; Pomeroy, Kansas; Ramsey, Minnesota; Sherman, Ohio; Sprague, Rhode Island; Stewart, Nevada; Sumner, Massachusetts; Thayer, Nebraska; Tipton, Nebraska; Wade, Ohio; Wilson, Massachusetts; Willey, West Virginia; Williams, Oregon; Yates, Illinois.

NOT GUILTY—*Bayard*, Delaware; *Buckalew*, Pennsylvania; *Davis*, Kentucky; *Dixon*, Connecticut; *Doolittle*, Wisconsin; FESSENDEN, Maine; FOWLER, Tennessee; GRIMES, Iowa; HENDERSON, Missouri, *Hendricks*, Indiana; *Johnson*, Maryland; *McCreary*, Kentucky; *Norton*, Minnesota; *Patterson*, Tennessee; Ross, Kansas; *Saulsbury*, Delaware; TRUMBULL, Illinois; VAN WINKLE, West Virginia; *Vickers*, Maryland.

Republicans in Roman, Democrats in italics, and conservative Republicans in small caps.

It will be seen from this that Fessenden Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle were the seven Republicans who went for acquittal. The Court adjourned after this vote was taken till May 26th.

The why's and wherefore's of these Republicans voting as they did excites an immense amount of speculation. In some quarters they are openly charged with having been bought "for a price," while in others it is asserted they acted from conscientious motives. The House Managers have organized a committee whose duty it is to investigate the rumors now current as to these Senators having received immense sums of money for voting as they did.

Chief Justice Chase.

The general impression about Washington and throughout the whole country now is that Andrew Johnson is more indebted to Chief Justice Chase for his acquittal than to any other man. The Republican party has not put him in the foreground for the Presidency and his conduct in the late trial is only reconcilable with the fact that he wanted to hit it a blow, and at *the same time make friends* with the copperheads. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Tuesday in reference to this says:

The fact is now well established that Chief Justice Chase designs being a candidate for the Presidency. Having no prospects whatever of a nomination at Chicago, he has an eye upon the Democratic Convention at New York in July next. If the Democracy give him the nomination on a platform free from the impressions of such men as Seymour and Pendleton, the Chief Justice says he will accept it. Failing there, it is given out that he will be an independent candidate. As it is scarcely probable the Democracy will take him, Mr. Chase will have to go it alone. In that event his support will come from the conservatives who supported the Democratic nominee in 1864, and will thus reduce the Democratic vote to that extent. Under no circumstances can Mr. Chase inflict any injury upon the party to which he owes his present importance.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 25th, an out-and-out rebel paper, begins an editorial as follows;

"It does our hearts good to read such papers as the Hartford *Times*, New Haven *Register*, Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) *Post*, Detroit *Free Press*, and Cincinnati *Enquirer*. These papers are fighting our battles with an energy, boldness and ability truly wonderful."

It is the old story—the Northern Democrat crawls in the dirt, fawning like a spaniel, only too happy if his natural master, the whipped rebel, will pat him on the head now and then and say "Good dog!" It was so before the war, and during the conflict the same papers "fought the battles of the rebels with an energy, boldness and ability truly wonderful," and nevertheless both were whipped. It is natural for some men to play the spaniel to somebody or other, but what pleasure anybody can find in fawning upon the shabby pinchbeck chivalry, whose boasts are only matched by its beatings, passes human comprehension.

THE impeachment excitement in Washington last week was quite intense, but on last Thursday a new sensation eclipsed it. Gov. A. J. Hamilton of Texas was met in front of one of the hotels of that city on that day by Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Philadelphia, Democratic Representative, who inquired whether he was Jack Hamilton of Texas. "I am, Sir" replied the Judge. "Then you are a——scoundrel," said Sam, Upon this invitation to fight, the Judge acted at once with a hickory cane, and before the bystanders could separate the gentlemen, the hickory cane and the Hon. Samuel J. Randall were both badly injured. The Radicals deeply sympathize with the cane, and they talk of a subscription for another. The Democrats condole with Mr. Randall, who, it is said, was so badly hurt that his friends had to take him away in a carriage.

THE New York *World* a couple of weeks ago contained a long editorial article from which the following shameful extract is taken. It is highly probable that its advice was taken.

"Let the men of wealth in this city, with out regard to party, assemble at the Exchange or in the Cooper Institute and subscribe a sufficient sum, ten millions dollars, if need be, to buy a favorable verdict. There are fourteen Radical Senators, whose terms of office expire in 1869. Beyond that time they are sure of no political position; so far as they know now, they are sure of no 'paying place.' Surely as many as eight of these men would far rather be sure of a million cash in hand than to wait for the uncertainty of a $5,000 office by and by. Let us buy their votes at their own price; when we consider the commercial and pecuniary interests at stake in this city alone, ten millions now is a mere trifle in comparison. Let us buy the verdict which is so vital to the interests of this city."

WE publish a communication this week from "One of the People" in which the proposed change from the delegate to the popular vote system is attacked with a good deal of vim. It will be seen that this movement is characterized a "scheme of the large boroughs to defraud the townships," and also that we are referred to as "championing" the fraud. We disclaim the motive here imputed to us, and state again what we have repeatedly asserted heretofore, that our only purpose in urging the adoption of the popular vote system in this county is a desire to see harmony and justice prevail in the Republican ranks, and to contribute what we can toward cementing our party together. These are the considerations that influence us in "championing" the popular vote system, and any others that are attributed to us are unfounded and gratuitous. Another fact deserves notice before we proceed to answer the objections of "One of the People" to the popular vote system. Throughout his whole communication a disposition is shown to arouse the prejudices of the country districts against the boroughs, by making the former believe that the latter are attempting to wrest political power from their hands. This is wrong, to say the least of it. It should be the aim of all good Republicans to foster kind feelings between the members of the party everywhere, but the reverse seems to be the objective point in this instance. Nor is it proper to say that this movement in favor of the adoption of the popular vote system comes from the boroughs, for the purpose above referred to, or for any other. It does not come from the boroughs at all. It is true the resolution offered in our last county convention requiring the chairman of the county committee to submit the question to a vote of the Republicans, was read by a delegate from a neighboring town, but it was sustained, if our recollection serves us, by every country district in the county, and *now* its most earnest advocates are those who live in the "agricultural districts."—Whether justly or unjustly they have concluded that a few borough politicians have been able for some time past to so control delegates and "set up" things generally as to give nominations to just such individuals as they favored, and to defeat those with whom they were not on the best of terms. To get rid of the influence of these borough politicians in this particular is why they favor a change from the delegate to the popular vote plan at the present time. Our correspondent though quite voluminous, raises but four or five points that require to be examined into. They are substantially as follows:

1st. Under the delegate system "the power now is with the country, where it should be."

2d. The popular vote system would induce the boroughs to *unite their vote on their own men*, and thus give the nominations to them without fail.

3d. The boroughs can and do attend the primary meetings; the townships cannot conveniently and do not attend them.

4th. The primary meetings under the proposed system are held by men who are not acting under oath "and bad men may and probably will control the ballot-boxes and stuff them at pleasure.

5th. The system has not worked well anywhere, and particularly is this the case in Crawford county.

We never have, and do not now propose to array ourself against the Republicans of the country districts. On the contrary we wish them to hold all the political power that justly belongs to them, and in addition, we wish them to exercise it. And a few brief words just here will serve to show them that the popular vote system will *increase* and not decrease their political power. Look at the facts. Under our delegate system the country districts are allowed 69 representatives in our county conventions, while the boroughs are permitted to send 34. The agricultural districts, it will be seen, have just *double* the strength of the boroughs. Now how would it be if the popular vote system was adopted? Last fall 2,800 Republican votes were cast in the county. About 2100 of these were polled in the country districts, and only about 700 in the boroughs! thus showing that the popular vote plan will make the country districts *three* times as strong as the boroughs, while the present system gives them only *double* their strength. Our plan then confers one-third more power upon the country Republicans than does the system advocated by our correspondent.

The idea that the popular vote system will cause the Republicans of the respective boroughs to unite upon one of their own number and against a candidate in a rural district, is extremely far-fetched, and is neither supported by past experience or present knowledge. As proof of this we may refer to the canvass in this borough last year for the Legislature.—One of the prominent candidates lived in Beaver. He was a gentleman against whom nothing could be said personally, yet the Borough of Beaver instructed for another worthy gentleman who lived some twenty miles distant in the country! The year preceding three candidates were announced for Register & Recorder. Two of these lived in the country districts, and the third resided in this borough. All were competent, and all had good characters, yet the Beaver delegates were ordered to vote for both of the rural candidates before going for our own. In the country action like this is very rare, and we can recall no instance of a township going against one of its own citizens when he bore a good character and was qualified to fill the place for which he was a candidate. The past therefore gives "One of the People" no warrant for saying that the Republicans of Beaver will band together and support one of their number in preference to a country candidate just because one is a near neighbor and the other is not. But again: Every person knows that each borough has its little clique of politicians. Most of these are aspirants. They are all looking ahead for something for themselves. They aim to "kill each other off," and in nine cases out of ten, when not candidates themselves, they "move heaven and earth" to throw the nominations just as far from them and their boroughs as they possibly can.—They do this with a view of improving their own chances the next "heat." With them the little game of political "throat cutting" is never suspended. The assertion that the boroughs will combine to defeat rural candidates is more erroneous still. Every person knows that the politicians of New Brighton and Beaver have but little love for each other. The same may be said of the leading partisans in all of the boroughs of the county. They have their own individual axes to grind, and they never have and they never will help each other to grind them. We will dismiss this part of our subject then by stating that we will as soon look for "water to run up hill, for trees to grow with leaves underground and roots above, for the moon to give heat and the sun to lose its fire" as to look for Beaver and New Brighton or New Brighton and Rochester, or any of the leading boroughs to unite for the purpose of defeating a country candidate, just because he happens to live outside of a borough limit! But suppose for argument's sake we admit that they might band together for the purpose feared by "One of the People." What then? Taking last fall's Republican vote as the basis, the boroughs, to do their utmost, could only poll 700 votes for their candidate, while the townships could cast 2100 for their's. If with this disparity of numbers in their favor, the agricultural districts would be beaten by the boroughs, we have only to say they deserved defeat, and should make no complaints about it. They had the power to prevent, but neglected to use it.

The reason so few of our party friends in the country attend the primary meetings under our present delegate system arises not from the fact that they are held in the afternoon, or that the distance to go is so great, but because they have become disgusted with the tricks and knavery of their own local politicians to carry their townships, and the downright dishonesty that often characterizes their conduct as delegates after they succeed in getting themselves sent to county conventions. Do away with the delegate system, and adopt the popular vote plan, and the honest, influential members of the party will again turn out, take part in our primary meetings, and help us to nominate tickets that will honor the party and prove successful besides.

True it is the popular vote system does not provide that the judge and the two clerks who conduct the primary meetings shall take an oath to discharge their duty faithfully. But in this respect the system for which our correspondent contends is no better. In neither case are the officers sworn. And so we might go on and show that the delegate system has not a single safeguard against fraud thrown around it but what is also thrown around the popular vote plan, with the additional one that a registry must be kept of all the voters, and this list is to be brought to the county convention, and must correspond with the number of votes counted for all of the candidates.

We stated two weeks ago that wherever tried the popular vote system worked well and that no county of which we had any knowledge ever went back to the delegate system again after trying it. Our correspondent on the other hand asserts that it works badly everywhere, but singularly enough he fails to designate any particular county save Crawford, and as to that one he is mistaken, for only two weeks ago the organ of the Republican party in that county made use of this language:

There is not, and it is not likely that there will be any wrangling about the nominations, or any reluctance in giving the nominees a cordial support.

This is a great merit in our system of making nominations. The voice of the people is the decisive voice, and leaves nothing to be said afterward. It is gratifying to us to see that many counties in the State have adopted the "Crawford County System." We can only reiterate that we consider it *the only* proper method of nominating candidates, and those counties that try it will never go back to the old system.

If the "Crawford County System" does not give satisfaction at home, it is remarkably strange that it is continued from year to year and that the editor of our party paper there knows of no dissatisfaction with it and claims it to be "*the only* proper method of nominating candidates."

Uneasiness is expressed by our correspondent in case of the adoption of the popular vote system, that "St. Clair borough with its four votes, Marion with nine, Phillipsburgh with ten, Freedom district with six," could find no persons to bring in the vote on the succeeding Monday. This might be so, but we do not exactly see if they can find two persons to come as delegates *now* why they could not find ONE Judge to come if the system is changed! A word more and we are done for the present: Our correspondent writes "in the interest of the country districts!" He professes to believe that the "clique" is at the bottom of the popular vote movement in this county, and that it hopes to obtain more power by its adoption. As he has put us in a false position by stating that we were "championing" a "scheme of the large boroughs to defraud the townships," and that we were governed in our course by a desire to abet the "clique" we will put him in his true position by informing his "unthinking country Republican" friends, that he is not, as he represents himself to be, a country Republican at all, but one of the cleverest and best citizens of *Beaver!* And if anybody ever succeeds in finding the "Court House clique," they have our word for it that they need go no further to touch elbows with "One of the People!" With this information before them our rural friends may judge of the rectitude of his and our intentions, in discussing the merits and demerits of the popular vote system.

A COMMUNICATION from Benj. Wilde, Esq., of New Brighton, did not reach us until Monday evening, at which time our forms were so filled up as to prevent its appearance in this issue of the *Argus*. It will appear in our next.

Too Much of It.

THE leading Democratic organ—the paper boasting the largest circulation North and South—is disgusting many Southern readers by its baseness of sentiments. The Democratic editors of the North, who eulogize Pomeroy, and have no word of condemnation for his paper or its sentiments, might take a wholesome hint from the following extract, from the Marion (Alabama) *Commonwealth*;

"No man ever lived, perhaps, who had fewer political friends in the South than Mr. Lincoln; but, notwithstanding this, there was no man whose violent death was more generally lamented among our people. And we have heard numbers of Brick Pomeroy's Alabama subscribers—all of them, indeed, with whom we have at any time conversed—pronounce the treatment extended by his paper to the memory of Mr. Lincoln a shame and a disgrace to civilization.' The Southern people are not hyenas. They never tear open the graves of either friend or foe to prey upon that which should be held sacred by all right-principled survivors—the faults of the dead.

"But as much as Brick's Southern subscribers resent his continued attacks upon Mr. Lincoln, they resent those he makes upon Mrs. Lincoln infinitely more; and we have not yet met the man who will continue his subscription to the La Crosse *Democrat* another year unless these unworthy, unmanly, ungenerous, unchristian assaults upon friendless woman and the buried dead are discontinued.

POPULAR VOTE.

Scheme of the Large Boroughs to Defraud the Townships.

EDITOR ARGUS: The question of changing our mode of making nominations to what is usually known as the "Popular Vote System," having been submitted to the Republicans of the county, by the county committee, to be finally determined at the approaching convention, and you have championed the cause of those who purpose a change, I trust you will give those who differ with you an opportunity to present their reasons for opposing the change proposed.

It is about ten years since this change was first attempted in our county convention, since which time it has been agitated almost yearly, and on one or two occasions was submitted to the people for decision. On every occasion the pretended reformers were signally defeated, and especially and overwhelmingly so, by the voters of the party, when submitted to them. It seems that like the ghost of Banquo these *would be reformers* will "never down," but year after year continues annoying county conventions by their presence and with their schemes. Defeated candidates, and their friends have generally led in the movement, backed and most likely put forward by the delegates from the leading boroughs of the county. Heretofore the country districts have invariably opposed the scheme designed to deprive them of their power. But it is now feared that the arts and wiles, the cajoling and threats, of borough politicians have so influenced and alarmed many, who have stood firm against the dangerous innovation, that they will *now* yield, and thus a majority may be secured in favor of the boroughs.

To the doubtful, wavering and unthinking country Republicans, I desire to present a few reasons why they should oppose a change.—There are now thirty-six election districts in the county, represented in the county convention by one hundred and three delegates. Of this number twenty-three are country districts and thirteen boroughs. Of the thirteen boroughs Baden, St. Clair, New Gallilee, Phillipsburgh and Freedom, should more properly be classed with the country districts, because their location, surroundings and sympathies are more with the country than with the boroughs. This would leave eight boroughs and twenty-eight townships (New Brighton we count now as three boroughs, there being three election districts.) The townships, then, according to my classification, have in the county convention seventy-seven delegates and the boroughs twenty-six.

The power now is with the country, where it should be. The past has demonstrated that virtue and patriotism are nurtured and preserved best in the agricultural districts. English history informs us that the corruptions of the boroughs of Great Brittain more than once threatened the overthrow of the government, and nothing but the integrity of the land owners prevented it. There is always a tendency where men are congregated together as in boroughs, to absorb the political power of the surrounding community. Thrown more frequently together men become better acquainted with each other, and enter into each others schemes more readily. If one of their number desires a nomination for some office the citizens of his borough, who are all his near neighbors, feel more interest in his success than men being in a township do in one of the citizens of the township, because in a township, living miles apart and scarcely ever thrown together, it frequently happens good men are candidates for office who are not personally acquainted with half the citizens of their own township.

Any one who has paid any attention to this matter will admit that now in this county, political power and influence is centered in the boroughs. Let two candidates of equal pretensions, one residing in the boroughs of Beaver, New Brighton or Rochester, and the other in Hanover, Darlington or North Sewickley come in competition for the same office, and there is not an intelligent Republican in the county, who will not admit the chances are largely in favor of the candidate of the borough. And why? Because the candidate of the borough has the sympathy and assistance of all his neighbors, who labor for his success, while the country candidate is allowed to do his own work, his neighbors not having either time or opportunity to aid him.

The truth of our postion is so apparent I will devote no more space in illustrating it. If this is so now when three-fourths of the power is with the country, how will it be when the country is shorn of its power? But I have not yet shown that the proposed change will deprive the country of the political power that now belongs there, and rightly so. This I will now do as briefly as possible, intending if necessary to revert to this point of the case hereafter.

All who have inquired or paid any attention to nominations, know that in proportion to the number of inhabitants three times as many attend the primary meetings in the boroughs as do in the country.

The reason is obvious. In the boroughs the meetings are held in the evenings when work has ceased, and we desire and seek opportunities to congregate. For all the citizens to assemble at the place of meeting requires but a few minutes and no inconvenience. In the country districts the meetings are in the afternoon, and those who attend have on an average two miles to go, and must necessarily spend half a day. It always comes at that season of the year when farmers are busy and cannot well spare the time, if they can, are tired and dislike the ride or walk. It never will or never can happen that farmers can attend their meetings with the same ease as citizens of the towns, and consequently the meetings in the boroughs must ever be better attended than the same meetings in the country. If this is the case now when we have the delegate system, and there is no special reason for the boroughs to turn out *en masse*, to the primary meetings how much will it be so when the popular vote system is adopted, and every voter in the boroughs knows his vote will count for his favorite candidate.

To illustrate this it is only necessary to suppose Beaver borough has a candidate about whose nomination the citizens of the borough feel a special interest, which, by the way, is very frequently the case. Under the delegate system it matters not whether ten or two hundred attend the primary meetings, their candidate receives the same number of votes, in the county convention. If then, under the present system, three times as many voters attend the primary meetings in the boroughs as do in any of the townships of the county, how will this proportion be increased when it is known every vote adds to the chances of the nomination of the favorite.

This seems to be conclusive of the case, but is it true? I am credibly informed that the average number of those who attend a primary meeting in Beaver is *one hundred and twenty-five*, being the number in attendance last year when there was no excitement. In New Brighton the number was two hundred, Bridgewater sixty, and Rochester ninety. In the townships the result of my inquiries is about as follows: Darlington, South Beaver, Ohio, Big Beaver and Chippewa averages thirty, Industry, Brighton, Economy, New Sewickley, North Sewickley, Hopewell, McGuire and Frankfort average twenty-five.—Beaver then equalled four of the largest townships and five of the smaller.

Leaving out Rochester, New Brighton would equal all the balance of the country lying east of Beaver creek. Beaver and Bridgewater would equal the balance on the west side of the Beaver, New Brighton, Beaver Falls and Fallston naturally vote the same way, for the same candidate. The three, last year, gave about three hundred votes, which was enough to overcome the vote cast by half of the county, (now by the delegate system, controlling the county convention). The same boroughs can cast five hundred votes, which would be sufficient in case of the adoption of the popular vote system, to nominate the whole ticket, should the balance of the districts be divided as they usually are. Beaver, Bridgewater and Rochester generally vote together, and these three would cast five hundred votes, and equal all the balance of the country outside of New Brighton, Fallston and Beaver Falls, United, Beaver and New Brighton, with the boroughs named, would control the county by a large majority.

Suppose two candidates were in the field, and these boroughs would vote for one, and all the balance for the other, the candidate supported by the boroughs would be nominated by a large majority.

By the delegate system, voting the same way, would give the country favorite three-fourths of all the votes in the convention. The boroughs, lying as they do together, would not long fritter away their strength by division, but unite and parcel out the offices among them.

How much chance would a man on the South-side of the river have for a nomination, or a man among the Sewickley's. We have in the country ten election districts, consisting of Baden, Economy, Marion, Pulaski, Rochester, township, Phillipsburgh, Independence, New Gallilee, Franklin and St. Clair united do not cast, and will not under the system proposed, as many votes as either Rochester, Beaver or New Brighton, (seperately). Yet these same townships have now a representation of twenty, in our county convention. Adopt this system and who would think it worth while to bring in the return of St. Clair borough, with its four votes, Marion with nine, Phillipsburgh with ten, Freedom district with six, and so on through the list. We will, in fact, disfranchise half of the districts of the county, and at one sweep destroy all interest in our county conventions.

Adopt this system and the boroughs will control the political power of the county, nominate their candidates, and divide the spoils, as certainly as its adoption is chronicled. The country always is and always will be divided. Suppose six candidates (a very moderate number,) would seek a nomination for Sheriff, one living in New Brighton and the rest scattered through the county, the result would be New Brighton alone would nominate her candidate. Put two in New Brighton, and Beaver would nominate certainly, with Bridgewater united. How easy for the clique to arrange such a programme. If this system will not give the power over to the clique none else can. I have already drawn this out too long and must close. I ask the Republicans of the county to think of these things, and not let the power slip out of our hands, whilst we have it under our control. It is a scheme to control the country, and let us defeat it. If we do not now it will be the last opportunity, and we will bitterly regret it when too late.

Country delegates never have, and there is but little danger of their ever violating their instructions. If they do it can be remedied by sending good men. Adopt this system and bad men may, and probably will control the ballot-boxes, and stuff them at pleasure, as has already been done in counties where the system exists. Let us not over look the fact that the officers holding the primary meetings are not sworn, and that desperate and unscrupulous politicians would not stop to change the figures to accomplish their purpose. As evidence of this we have only to look to counties that have adopted this system. Fraud and corruption is the cry every year, and sometimes the defeat of our candidates is the result. Two years ago it was the cause of splitting the party in Crawford county, where two conventions were held and two candidates for Congress nominated, resulting very nearly in the defeat of a Republican Congressman in that strongly Republican district. The great danger of the party is in this movement, and let us forestall it.

I see printed on the tickets of the candidates the words "*Popular Vote System.*" Let all who are opposed to this system write, under these words, "AGAINST" before he deposits his vote, and see that no vote is counted in favor of *the system* unless the word "FOR" is written under the words "*Popular Vote System*," and that no blank tickets are counted in favor of this dangerous system, which might be mistakenly done unless all are watchful.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Remember our Dead Heroes.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 446 Fourteenth-st.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1868.

General Orders, No. 11.—I. The 30th day of MAY, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of Comrades who died in defense of their country during the late Rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet church-yard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but Posts and Comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit. We are organized, Comrades, as our Regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion." What can add more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes. Their soldier lives where a reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyrrany in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance, All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security, is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or to the coming generations, that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided Republic. If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us. Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them, with the choicest flowers of Spring time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us as sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Comander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of Comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department Commanders will use every effort to make this Order effective. By order of

JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief.
N. P. CHIPMAN, Adjutant-General.
Official; WM. S. COLLINS, A. A. G.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS FOR public subscription to the Stock of the Beaver Falls Gas Company will be and remain open at the Huron House, in New Brighton, Penna., from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., daily, during Five days from, and inclusive of, Tuesday, June 2d, 1868.
By order, of the Commissioners.
EDWARD BINNS, Sec'y.
my20'68.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR PUTTING ON a shingle or slate roof on the Beaver "Seminary & Institute." Bidders to do the necessary brick work, and furnish all materials, which are to be of first quality. A suitable cornice will be required. Proposals will be received till the 1st of June. Any information can be had of Prof. Taylor.
J. F. DRAVO,
my20'68-2. Chairman of Com.

JOS. H. GREER,

ARCHITECT, MECHANICIAN,
AND
Engineer of Arts and Manufactures.
Office and Residence.
ROCHESTER, PA.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF LEVARI Facias Fieri Facias and Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, June 6th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following two lots of ground situate in the borough of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by the Presbyterian Church lot, east by John Hice, south by Alexander Morrison's heirs, and west by the Washington Road; on which there is erected a large two-story double brick house arranged for two families, one frame and one log stable. Fruit trees on the lot and well of water convenient.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Breades, at the suit of John McCracken.

NO. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following message or tract of land lying and being situate in the borough of Rochester, County of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 211 and 212 in Gould's first division of lots in said borough, said lots adjoining each other and together, bounded north 80 feet by lots Nos. 158 and 159, east one hundred feet by lot No. 213, south 80 feet by Washington street, and west one hundred feet by lot No. 210; on which there is erected a frame dwelling house with cellar underneath. Lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Oliver Croxton and Rebecca H, his wife, at the suit of S. J. and Stephen B. Cross.

NO. 3 ALSO.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain one-story frame house, situate in the town of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., and the lot or piece of ground appurtenant thereto, said lot being numbered one hundred and sixty-one in the Economy plan of said town, fronting on Main street thirty-five feet and extending back one hundred and thirty-four feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Felix Stocks, at the suit of William Jones.

NO. 4, ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land situate in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Samuel Smith's heirs, on the east by Robinson's heirs, on the south by Pugh and Dawson, and on the west by Foster's heirs; containing 35 acres more or less, on which there are two small frame dwelling houses, three oil derricks, steam engine, boiler, smoke stack, &c.

Also, one other lot of ground situate in the borough of Glasgow, bounded south by Ohio river, west by George Dawson's heirs, north by street, and east by land of Ross, on which there is an oil well, derrick, shanty, steam engine, boiler, smoke stack, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Smith's Ferry's Big Mill Creek Oil Company, at the suit of Joseph M. Lippencott.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, May 20, 1867.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

THE FOLLOWING APPRAISEMENTS UNDER the Act of Assembly of 14th April, 1834, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, and approved, viz:

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Daniel Evans, dec'd., Edward Evans, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $136 87-100, retained by widow of Andrew Rose, dec'd., Susan Rose, Adm'rx.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of C. M. Stewart, dec'd., A. D. Gilliland and Geo. E Appleton, Admr's.

Personal property to amount of $309, retained by widow of William Todd, dec'd., Thos Todd and Jane Todd, Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Robert Laughlin, dec'd., Wm. Laughlin, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $281 45 100, retained by widow of Robert Shannon, dec'd., Joseph Shannon, Ex'r.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said court, and not later than the third day, it being the 10 day of June next, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
my20'68.

Great Bargains!

IN

DRY GOODS

AT THE NEW STORE OF

James A. Fortune.

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Dry Goods of every Description.
THE CHEAPEST IN BEAVER COUNTY.
STRAW GOODS, MEN AND BOY'S HATS, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, FANCY GOODS.

These Goods are all new, having been bought for cash since the late decline.

Call Early and Secure Bargains,

As we are bound to sell at

PITTSBURGH PRICES.

Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching to order, Men's Shirts made to order.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater. [my20'68.

97th SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE

JANUARY 1, 1868.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS (at Market Value :)

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$548,607 81
Real Estate,	253,082 83
Mortgage Bonds,	820,800 00
Bank Stocks,	1,257,810 00
U. S., State and City Stock and other public securities,	1,953,173 75
	$4,833,542 39
Total Liabilities,	455,245 65
Net Assets,	$4,368,294 74

Duly Attested, Sworn to and Signed.

The Ætna Insurance Company is the Trustee of its Patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders

TOTAL LOSSES PAID,

$23,000,000.00.

If a proper estimates is formed of the ruin and destruction occasioned by the burning of TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS of property, among people in every grade and position, in amounts large and small, under every conceivable circumstance, it will give a correct idea of the Company's good works, and the value of genuine underwriters. The oldest is the cheapest.

AGENTS FOR BEAVER COUNTY.

A. Wynn, Beaver, Pa.; A. G. McCreery, New Brighton, Pa.; C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa.; John H. Trimble, Hookstown, Pa.
m·20'68.

List of Applicants for License at June Session, 1868.

HOTELS, &C.

Richard Doncaster.....Rochester boro.
John H. Camp, " "
Michael Camp, Jr " "
Andrew Swaney.....Greene twp.

EATING HOUSE.

Nathaniel Lindsay.....Bridgewater boro.
William Parris.....Fallston boro.

To vend Liquors in Quantities not less than one Quart, together with other Goods and Merchandise.

G. C. Speyerer.....Rochester boro.
JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
my20'68.

House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin, Wooden and Willow-ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Setts, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also, Fruit Jars and Cans. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.

J. & H. BEGGS & CO.,
No. 134 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
my20'67:1y.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eve C. Graber, dec'd., late of Marion township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ADAM PFEUFER, Adm'r.,
may20'68:6w.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF JOSEPH M. DEVINNEY, of New Brighton, Beaver county, Penn'a., offers for sale the Drug Store of said Devinney, in New Brighton aforesaid. The assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Liquors Dye Stuffs, is of the best quality, and the fixtures furniture and location of the Store, is unsurpassed by any other in the county. A good custom likewise awaits the purchaser. For particulars address

THOMAS G. KERR, Assignee.
Freedom, Beaver county, Pa.
my20'68:3t.

JOHN CROFT.....JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,
139 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISTER containing a full description of location, price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending us your address. May number now ready.
jan15'67:1y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWing Administration and Guardian Accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday the 10th day of June, A. D., 1868, for confirmation and allowance.

The first and final account of Geo. Arbuckle, Adm'r. of the estate of James Arbuckle, dec'd.

The account of Jordon C. Nye, Guardian of Samuel Mace, Jr., minor children of Samuel Mace, Sr., dec'd.

Final account of Adam Freshkorn, Guardian of Adam Rember, minor son of Geo. Rember, dec'd.

First and final account of Thos. Harp, Executor of the last will of Sarah A. Alexander, dec'd

Account of J. Swearingen, Guardian of Mary M. Reed, minor daughter of Samuel Reed, dec'd.

The final

e Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, MAY 20, 1868.

l and Miscellaneous.

GUS has now a larger circulation
al paper published in the county.
ders will promote their own inter-
bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
ent.					
over 10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
inch	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
inches	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
inches	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
column	7 00	10 00	13 50	16 50	25 00
column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
column	25 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

ecutors' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Notices, per line, ... 10
Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient
Notices which must be paid in Advance.

e of the Thermometer for the week
ing the 10th of May, 1868:

	7. A. M.	2. P. M.	9 P. M.
10.	54 deg.	61 deg.	50 deg.
11.	56 deg.	68 deg.	59 deg.
12.	60 deg.	71 deg.	61 deg.
13.	46 deg.	62 deg.	57 deg.
14.	57 deg.	66 deg.	51 deg.
15.	50 deg.	60 deg.	50 deg.
16.	54 deg.	61 deg.	56 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

. Hingham, Jr., 70 Fifth street, Chroni-
ding, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for
ers in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ttention of the public is directed to the fol-
new advertisements, which appear for the
ime in THE ARGUS to-day.
Sheriff's Sales—J. S. Littell.
Notices in Orphans' Court—J. A. Frazier.
City Goods—Jas. A. Fortune.
License Notice—John A. Frazier.
Gas Insurance Co.—Local Agents.
Grocery Store for Sale—Thos. G. Kerr.
Gents' Furnishing Goods—J. & H. Beggs & Co.
Architect, &c.—Joseph Greer.
Proposals—T. F. Dravo.
Notice—E. Binns, Sec'y.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.

ttention is directed to the advertisement in an-
column, of the Beaver Falls Gas Company.—
books are now open for subscription to the

Corn Planting.—Our farmers are just now anx-
ously awaiting suitable weather for planting corn.—
of them are through, but the great majority of
have their seed yet to put in the ground. The sea-
has been quite backward, and the weather does
appear to be settled yet.

Collecting Revenue.—On last Saturday, A.
Wilson, Esq., and his deputy were at this place
ollecting the Internal Revenue taxes. The room in
Gilkey received guests was thronged nearly the
day, and the amount of "stamps" taken in on
occasion must have been quite exhilerating.

The Fruit Still Uninjured.—Notwithstand-
the frosts of May, the fruit in this vicinity is still
injured, and the prospect of a bountiful crop of ap-
cherries, plums, &c., was never more flattering
at the present time. The blossoms are just now
falling from the trees and the ground under them is
white as if with snow.

It is said that one of the members of the Ohio Leg-
ature, who voted for the bill disfranchising the stu-
dents when traveling abroad, wrote home to have his
address to "————, Europ." Among the
articles which he purchased abroad, and which now
adorn his "palatial mansion," is "An Oshun (Ocean)
Ketchup." Of such are the elect!

An Explosion.—On last Friday night, at about
12 M., while the locomotive No. 55, Pittsburgh Fort
Wayne & C. R. R. was standing on the track, near
the residence of Charles Lukens, Esq., in Rochester,
the boiler exploded, and "tore up things" generally in
the vicinity. Mr. Lukens' house was considerably
damaged, but fortunately none of the inmates were
injured.

The Louisville *Courier* says of the editor of the
Louisville *Democrat*: "He is a sort of editorial horn-
bug—a political showman and a moral monstrosity.
Down in the North, he is a violent Southern man,
declaring that his toryism is agreeable to South-
ern sentiment, he is unceasing in his efforts to degrade
the men and women of his own section of coun-
try, and absolutely fattens on his own degradation."

Free Lecture. Past Grand Sire Nicholson, one
of the leading and ablest representatives of the I. O.
O. F. in the United States, will deliver a lecture
in New Brighton, on Thursday evening, May 21st.—
The public generally are invited to attend. The mem-
bers of Beaver Lodge, No. 266, are requested to meet
in the Lodge room on next Lodge night to make ar-
rangements to go to the lecture in a body.

A Fearful Being.—A southern poet, describ-
ing a New Orleans paper the style of death and
destruction he would prefer, culminates with the fol-
lowing terrific burst:

"The reddest ever my grave should shriek,
Vibrating thunder round me roar;
To me I'd have the lightning speak
When life's poor, fitful dream is o'er."

He might have thrown in a wish for an occasional
volcanic eruption, and an earthquake now and then,
to add a pleasing variety to his posthumous entertain-
ment.

Entertainment.—An exhibition was given in
the Court House, on the evenings of Thursday and
Friday of last week, by the Good Templars, Lodge
No. 266. Quite a large audience assembled for each
evening's entertainment, and certainly, a number of
their orations, recitations, tableaux, etc., were per-
formed with good taste. The Rochester Brass Band
favored the audience, the first evening, with very ac-
ceptable music. The second evening, the Beaver
String Band, relieved by the sweet vox humana of the
organ, made the hours of entertainment while away
very pleasantly.

Those who claim that the delegate system expres-
ses the will of the majority of the people, and insist
that the popular vote plan does not, should bear in
mind what occurred at the last delegate convention
held in this county. In the convention referred to,
John White came in to Beaver without having a sin-
gle vote from the people to back his pretensions for a
seat in the Legislature, and yet he *went home* with the
nomination of his party for that office. The people
instructed for Hartford and Hamilton; the delegates
violated these instructions, and went for a man un-
known to them as a candidate. What they did, can
be repeated at any time by any delegate convention;
but the same trick cannot be performed under the
popular vote system.

Whisky Venders Beware.—Last week two
persons of "known intemperate habits," were com-
mitted to the jail of this place because of being on a
"regular drunk." These persons are not strangers in
this community, and the men who sold them the
"benzine" could not have done it ignorant of the fact
that they were violating the law in doing so. We
have heard it stated that one of the drunken men al-
leged he obtained his "red-eye" at a drug store in a
neighboring village, and on a prescription furnished
by a Doctor of an adjoining town. Why do not the
Good Templars of Beaver, Bridgewater and Roches-
ter give this "prescription business" some attention?
By so doing, we judge they would put a stop to much
of the drunkenness that is now almost daily seen on
our streets.

Singular Death.—On Saturday, the 4th inst.—
Mr. John Dragoo, of California, Ohio, buried a daugh-
ter, aged nearly eighteen years. The young lady,
about a year since, whilst walking to a near locality on
a visit to some friends, was beset by a strange hag,
who drew a knife and made several attempts to stab
her. The terrified girl was fortunate to struggle away,
with but a few cuts in her clothing, but, as she was
escaping, the fury pronounced upon her a fearful im-
precation, and said that she should die before the
next sun shone upon her. As has been stated.
it occurred but a few days preceding the time in-
dicated in the expression of the witch-like object, and
very suddenly. The case is doubtless attributable to
the mental effect wrought upon her by the circum-
stances, and was secured by a very secluded life since
the events of the meeting.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 14TH, 1868.

Dear Argus: You doubtless have been advised as to how impeachment stands to-day

The Senate adjourned on Tuesday until Saturday following. The voting has been postponed on ac-
count of Senator Howard's illness. The Capitol on that day was thronged, and can only be imagined by its similarity to a bee-hive after a May shower.—Anxiety was depicted in all countenances. Those in favor of aquittal looked hopeful while those in favor of impeachment looked grave, depressed, overwhelmed, at the prospect of the nation in case of aquital. The wail of woe from the Southern Union men has already sounded in their ears, and the feeling is universally this, as one of the Judges told me, "Rebellion would be once more on its legs."

The city is full of rumors of all description. Mal-
dictions are being freely poured out on Grimes, Fres-
senden, Trumbull, & Co. These having expressed their intention of voting for aquittal on Monday in the Senate. There is all manner of conjecture as to the motive of such recreant voting. While some charge them with being bought, others charge it to this and that.

There is much indignation felt here by Republicans, but not a tithe of what will be feltover the North if the verdict proves "not guilty."

The President is confident of success, probably not entirely without foundation.

Yours in hope for the Nations welfare,

I remain ————.

Suicide.—Some two weeks ago a woman, while in a state of intoxication, committed suicide by drown-
ing, near Liverpool, some sixteen or eighteen miles below this place. Her name was Margaret Lynch, and when the rash act was committed, she, together with her husband and two children, were traveling toward Wheeling, where they had some relatives living. A combination of circumstances induce us to believe that this is the same family to which we referred some time ago, as being in this vicinity, and on a spree at that time. While here the woman went from house to house begging money, while the men lay in the woods adjoining town. If they were the same parties, the woman at least, has ended her life of poverty and wretchedness.

The Lady's Friend, for June.—Whatever the Ladies' Magazines may have been in times past, some of those of the present day, both in respect to engravings and as to their literary contents, are of a very high character. The steel engravings are exe-
cuted in the best style of art—the fashions are refined, judicious and elegant—while their literary contents often surpass in their peculiar line the efforts of the masculine monthlies. To blame these magazines for not being more solid and heavy, is as sensible as to blame a young girl for not being an old man—or a rose for not being a potato. We take the magazine before us—one of the best of its class—and what do we find? A well executed and suggestive steel engraving, called "The Prisoner of State." A handsome and pic-
turesque colored steel fashion plate of Fancy Cos-
tumes. An interesting wood engraving of the "First Church in England;" and a number of other engrav-
ings illustrative of the present modes for women and children's dresses. And, in addition to all this, novel-
ets and stories by such writers as Harriet Prescott Spofford, Elizabeth Prescott, Amanda M. Douglas, August Bell, Miss Muzzey, &c. Now when in addi-
tion to such writers, we give the names of Mrs. Hen-
ry Wood (the English novelist), Louise Chandler Moulton, Florence Percy, Margaret Hosmer, and oth-
ers who contribute to the LADY'S FRIEND, our readers will see that this magazine must necessarily take as high a rank in literature, as it evidently does in fash-
ion. The truth is that, so costly are the adornments of these ladies' magazines, it takes a very large addi-
tion even to pay their expenses. The "Lady's Friend" is published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Wal-
nut Street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Sample copies, 15 cents.

Initiating a Candidate into the Good Templars.—The method of initiating a candidate into the Good Templars is but a slight improvement upon the same programme so long in vogue by the ancient and honorable fraternity of the "Sons of Malta." A chap who was taken from a lager beer saloon, where he got tight without knowing that lager would intoxicate, was put through a course of cold water treatment by the Good Templars a few evenings since. He preaches on the Templars, and gives the following expose of their initiation ceremony, for which, no doubt, he will be put through another course of cold water "sprouts" at the next meeting of the lodge. In the first place the victim for initiation is blindfolded, bound hand and foot, and thrown into a cider press and pressed for five or ten minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing his system of "old drinks." He is then taken out of the cider press and by means of a force pump gorged with cistern water, after which a scaling plaster is put over his mouth, and he is rol-
led in a barrel four or five times across the room, the choir at the same time singing the cold water song.

He is now taken out of the barrel and hung up by the heels till the water runs out through his ears.—He is then cut down and a beautiful young lady hands him a glass of cistern water. A cold-water bath is then furnished him, after which he is showered with cistern water. He is then made to read the water works acts ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading, after which the old oaken bucket is hung around his neck, and fifteen sisters with squirt guns deluge him with cistern water. He is then forced to eat a peck of snow, while the brothers stick his ears *full of* icicles. He is then run through a clothes wringer, after which he is handed a glass of water by a young lady. He is then again gorged with cistern water, and his boots filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. The initiation is now almost concluded. After remaining in the re-
frigerator for the space of half an hour, he is taken out and given a glass of cistern water, run through a clothes-wringer, and becomes a Good Templar.

Insure with the Ætna, Hartford.—The Ætna Insurance Company has been transacting the business of Insurance extensively for nearly half a century and has during that time passed through al-
most every phase of experience, and acquired an amount of practical information not surpased by any similar corporation. The mass of statistical record accumulated in the transaction of so large a busines and for so long a time, furnishes a reliable basis for calculating fair rates for future operations.

"It is *apparent* economy, but real imprudence, to seek for *cheap* or *low* rates, irrespective of character or standing. The only legitimate result of insuring property at *inadequate rates*, is bankruptcy to the un-
derwriter, and, perhaps, to the insured also. When a Company offers to insure at too low a rate, disap-
pointment and failure are just as certain as personal extravagance—beyond one's income—is next door to poverty and want. An Insurance Company has no power to produce money by magic; there is no mys-
tery in their transactions; the same law is as essential to their prosperity as to individuals; *their income must exceed their expenditures*, or they will have an early insolvency, and be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets."

The difference between cheap insurance and cheap goods is this. When a man buys cheap goods he *has* them. Good, bad or indifferent, he HAS them, and knows just the value of his purchase; but when he gets an insurance policy, he may wait one, two, ten, twenty years, or longer, until the day of fire, trouble and calamity, before he can test the value of his pur-
chase. When that day arrives he will not regret having adopted the part of wisdom in protecting himself with a reliable ÆTNA policy.

It is the beneficent aim of insurance to equalize and distribute loss; so that calamities, instead of falling with crushing weight upon the few, shall be easily borne by the many.

Insurance creates independence; a person pays for his own indemnity, and need not be a tax on his friends.

If a proper estimate is formed of the ruin and de-
struction occasioned by the burning of TWENTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS of property, among people in every grade and position, in amounts large and small, under every conceivable circumstance, it will give a correct idea of the Company's good works, and the value of genuine underwriting. *The best is the cheapest.*

The burning of $30,000,000 to $100,000,000, of prop-
erty the past year, makes it imperative on property holders to consider the reliability of the Company in which they insure, and should be sufficient to claim immediate attention from every cautious and sensible property owner to the great importance of not ne-
glecting the subject of Insurance, if it has been over-
looked.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Dwellings, Out-Buildings and contents are insured in the most favorable manner for a term of five years or less.

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit. See adver-
tisement in another column. (1w.

Union Republican County Conventions.—The Union Republican voters of Beaver County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elec-
tions in the several Boroughs and Townships, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MAY, 1868, and appoint Delegates to a county Convention, to be held on

MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Poor House Director, Auditor, Coroner and Trustees of Academy.

The primary meetings in the townships will be be tween the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock p. m., and in the boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m.

In obedience to a resolution of County Convention the voters of the several districts are requested to in-
struct their delegates on the question of adopting the popular vote system in nominating candidates for the future.

The voting for candidates in the different district shall be by ballot. Each candidate must procure the printing and attend to the circulation of his own tickets.

By order of Co. Committee.
D. L. IMBRIE, Chairman.

The Districts are entitled to Delegates as follows

Baden bor	2	Independence	2
Beaver bor	4	Marion	3
Borough tp	2	Moon	3
Bridgewater	4	New Brighton, 1st ward	3
Big Beaver	3	2d "	3
Brighton	3	3d "	3
Chippewa	3	New Sewickly	3
Darlington	4	New Galilee bor	3
Economy	2	North Sewickley	3
Fallston	3	Ohio	4
Franklin	2	Patterson	2
Freedom bor	2	Phillipsburg	2
Freedom dist	2	Pulaski	2
Green	5	Rochester bor	4
Frankfort	3	Rochester tp	3
McGuire	3	Raccoon	4
Hopewell	3	South Beaver	4
Industry	3	St. Clair bor	2

Announcements.

We are requested to announce the names of the fol-
lowing persons as candidates for the several offices for which they are named:

FOR CONGRESS,
MICHAEL WEYAND, of Beaver.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THOMAS NICHOLSON, of Frankfort.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. R. HARRAH, of Borough tp.
JOHN B. YOUNG, of Rochester
WM. S. MORLAN, of New Brighton.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID W. SCOTT, of Brighton tp.
ENOCH RICHARDSON, of Ohio tp.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL GIBSON, of Brighton tp.
JOHN SLENTZ, of Ohio tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM THOMAS, of Chippewa tp.
SAMUEL McFARLAND, of Ohio tp.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM BARNES, of Bridgewater.

FOR TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,
SAMUEL MAGAW, of New Brighton.
RICHEY EAKIN, of Brighton tp.

Masonic.—We learn that the new Masonic Lodge, Meridian, No. 411, at Darlington, in this county, was dedicated and its officers installed on the 30th of last Month, by D. G Kughler, D. D. G. M. of this State, according to the ancient customs of the order. A great many of the members of the fraternity from a distance were in attendance to witness the ceremonies. Our informant, who was present, states that the brethren there have fitted up a very suitable room, and furnish-
ed it at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and that probably it is not surpassed by any in the western part of the State. The prospect for building up a good lodge there, appears very fair. The present officers are

Sam'l. W. Reed	W. M.
Thos. P. Marshall	S. W.
Wm. C. Shurlock	J. W.
Jno. Grachling, jr	Sec'y.
Jno. Grachling, sr	Treas.
T. M. White	S. D.
John Paul	J. D.
R. A. Cochrane, Master of Ceremonies.	
Thos. J. Bartram, Tyler.	

A Cotemporary lays down his platform on the matter of complimentary editorial notices something in this wise: To yearly advertisers and occasional ones who advertise liberally, it affords him pleasure to notice favorably from time to time. But where the patron inserts a short advertisement, beating him down to the lowest terms, and then requests a gratuit-
ous notice in the editorial columns three times as long as the advertisement, calling attention to it, he thinks he will not comply. The brother talks sensi-
bly. We beg leave to add to his platform the follow-
ing plank. When the inventor of a new patent grid-
iron calls on us to walk half a mile to witness the operation of his machine in cooking a beef-steak, with a view to a favorable notice in the editorial columns, and having walked the half mile and spent a half hour in seeing the performance, and then the inventor for-
gets to offer us a bite of the beef-steak when it is cook-
ed, we cannot get up a very enthusiastic puff of the new patent grid-iron. Not very.

Teachers' Institute.—The Teachers' Institute for the Borough of Beaver and Borough township was organized in this place, on last Monday evening at the Public School house. D. L. Imbrie, Esq., was select-
ed as President of the Institute; J. F. Dravo, for Vice President; Robt. Moore, for Secretary, and Miss Minta Anderson, for Treasurer. The committee on next evening's programme is, Prof. Lakin, Mrs. Mar-
quis and Miss Leonard.

The Constitution of the last term of the Institute, with some few amendments, was adopted. It was al-
so moved and carried that no persons under fourteen years of age be received as members of the Institute, and none but members admitted to its sessions. An initiation fee of 25 cents for male and 10 cents for fe-
male members was also moved and carried. The In-
stitute adjourned to meet at the same place on next Thursday evening two weeks (June 4th). The exer-
cises for that evening will be announced in the mean-
time.

Three Men Drowned.—James McCarty and two brothers, named McDonald, were drowned in the Mahoning river, in the pool or slackwater, about a mile and a quarter above Lowell, on Friday (May 1st), about three o'clock. They lived at Mt. Nebo, had gone to Lowell in a small skiff and were on their re-
turn. They were all more or less intoxicated and by their unsteady motions caused the boat to dip and fill, when she went down and they with her. They sank about fifteen feet from the the north shore, but there was no one near to give any assistance. They were seen from the south shore, but help arrived only in time to recover their lifeless bodies. They were all miners and worked in the coal banks at Mt. Nebo.—McCarty and one of the McDonalds leave families.—They were all young men.—*Mahoning Register.*

The Tribune on the Chief Justice.

The New York *Tribune* this morning has the fol-
lowing in its leader. It is deemed significant here, because until lately a number of Mr. Chase's friends have counted on the *Tribune* for aid in any movement looking to bringing out Chase:

"The man who has done more than all others, un-
less in a pecuniary sense, to secure this result is Chief Justice Chase. He decided the vote of Mr Van Win-
kle. He did his utmost, happily in vain, to carry off Messrs. Anthony and Sprague. We doubt that Mr. Henderson would have voted as he did, but for the Chief Justice's exertions. Those exertions saved An-
drew Johnson from a verdict which we feel that he has worked hard and successfully to deserve. Thanks to infinite mercy there is an ordeal before us in which a concurrence of two-thirds is not required to insure a righteous verdict. Let Messrs. Chase, Fessenden & Co. take care of their man Johnson while we organ-
ize for and make certain the joyful advent of Grant and victory."

The G. A. R's.—We are requested to state that a regular meeting of the G. A. R.'s of Post 99 will be held at their room in Beaver this evening, May 20th, at the usual time. Business in which every member should take a deep interest will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is therefore earnestly requested.

**To the Republicans of Borough Town-
ship.**—We are requested to state that the Republican primary meeting, on Saturday May 30th, will be held at the School House in Vanport (and not at the Court House as heretofore) between the hours of 1 and 7 P. M.

Deaths.

WARNOCK—On May 12th, 1868, at his residence, in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., Maj. David Warnock, aged 73 years.

NELSON—In Rochester, May 12th, 1868, of Conges-
tion of the Brain, Warren C. Nelson, son of J. N. Nelson, Esq., aged 33 years.

Virtues and Vices of Party.

1st. What party is it that sacredly reverers and sustains the constitution, and gives all its influence to strengthen and sustain the bonds of this Union by strictly adhering to, and recognizing its wholesome and wise Democratic provisions in constituting the Congress and Senate its only law making power, and the only safe and reliable meth-
od by which the sen-
timents and wishes of the masses can be fair-
ly and truly represent-
ed, and a Republican form of Government guaranteed to the peo-
ple of these United States, and their rights, liberties and lives pro-
tected.

2d. What party was it, when this sacred in-
strument was assailed, and denounced and the glorious oldtag, the emblem of our liberties, was insulted and ruthlessly torn down and trailed in the dust, and our national vessels and forts fired into and captured, and our citizens murdered, imprisoned and ban-
ished from Southern States, and their prop-
erty confiscated for their love of liberty, that so cheerfully and bravely responded to their country's call when the life of this nation was in its dark-
est and deepest peril, that shed their blood and laid their lives and their treasures on the alter of their country, and shouted on their way to the field of strife the Government must and shall be pre-
served, cost what it may.

3d. What party re-
cognizes that Holy God like rule, that can give any hope for the future of this Republic—that of doing to others as we would have them do to us—and that acknowledges the Bible as the only rule of faith and prac-
tice, and proves their fidelity to the same by sustaining all the great moral enterprises by promoting education and civilization to all classes and conditions of mankind, and advo-
cates the observance of the Sabbath, the sup-
pression of drunken-
ness, gambling, pro-
fanity, and all those demoralizing vices that are sapping out the life, health and virtue of our people.

4th. What party is it that selects the most loyal, intelligent, upright and faithful men as the rulers of this nation; and whore-
gards these Christian virtues as the mighty levers on which alone our national glory can be elevated, dignified, and perpetuated and that takes the true Democratic view of the three sepa-
rate and distinct parts and departments of our government.

1st. The legislative department, compos-
ing the Congress and Senate, being the im-
mediate and direct rep-
resentatives of the peo-
ple, are constituted the only proper law mak-
ing power.

2d. The executive department vested in the President of the United States, who can recommend the pas-
sage of such laws as may seem to be ne-
cessary, and may re-
turn such laws with his objections as do not seem to meet his ap-
probation. But all acts passed by the con-
stitutional authority he is bound to see promptly and faithful-
ly executed to the let-
ter.

3d. The judicial de-
partment. Its powers are vested in the Su-
preme Courts, and ex-
tends to all cases aris-
ing under the consti-
tution and laws of the United States.

1st. What party organized the most wicked, infamous and terrible rebellion to dissolve this Union and destroy this Con-
stitution and Govern-
ment, and while the Southern faction was denouncing it as a wicked league with Hell, the Northern wing was denouncing its defenders as violators of the Constitu-
tion, and when the ar-
my was called out to drive back the invad-
er from capturing our National Capitol, with one accord, they cried out it was un-
constitutional; when money and supplies to feed and equip our brave men in the field was appropriated, they cried out, a violation of the Constitution; when Pirates, Spies, Guerrillas, Bridge-
burners and Mobites were arrested, it was proclaimed a gross vi-
olation of the Constitution to deprive them of their liberty, and the whole party, men women and children, were disgracing and dishonoring by mis-
applying the Constitu-
tion in support of the rebellion, and against its supporters and defenders, and not one of them in a thousand had ever seen or read that sacred in-
strument.

2d. What party was it, when this in-
strument was assailed, that loudly proclaim-
ed we had no consti-
tutional power to pre-
vent the secession of the Southern States, and that we never could coerce or suc-
cessfully contend with or subdue the gallant chivalrous people of the South; and all through the war, and until the day of Lee's surrender these senti-
ments were proclaim-
ed, and the war pro-
nounced a failure; and even now, they are stealthily circulat-
ing false and lying works, called "Histo-
ries of the War," in which they are slan-
dering our gallant soldiers, calling them Lincoln's cowardly dogs and hirelings and asserting that that gal-
lant, heroic Southern army, was always vic-
torious except when we outnumbered them three to one.

3d. What party is it that denies the Gol-
den Rule—of doing to others as we would have them do to us—has any application to the Negro, but holds that they are the descendants of Ham and are never to be el-
evated above the con-
dition of servants and concubines of the su-
perior race. The lat-
ter condition which merely results in amal-
gamation, and which has been clearly ad-
mitted and sanction-
ed by that party as ev-
idenced a few years ago by their united support in electing Richard M. Johnson as their candidate to the Vice Presidency of the United States. When the Whig party let out the fact he had a black wife, his par-
ty denied, his having married her, but ad-
mitted that he had children by her and had freed her from slavery like a gentle-
man, and owned and educated and intro-
duced his daughters into society as refined ladies, and married them to white men, and he never lost a vote of his party on account of his amal-
gamation with these female American citi-
zens of African de-
scent.

4th. What party is it that goes to show its bitter opposition to law and order by discarding and de-
nouncing the laws as cruel and tyrannical, and an infringement upon those rights and liberties wherever those laws are vindi-
cated in suppressing treason and rebellion and in arresting and punishing those lead-
ing traitors for assem-
bling their duped fol-
lowers in public meet-
ings, and exciting their already inflamed pas-
sions in disregarding all laws, and arming themselves to resist the execution of the same and manifest their strong attachment to traitors, whether of party or country, they embrace them when-
ever and wherever their strong affinity draws them together, they pity and sympa-
thize with them, by contributing large sums of money to de-
fend them from the just penalties of the law, and to educate and supply their fam-
ilies with all the lux-
uries their hearts could wish; and in order that all the party as far as possible may be committed and iden-
tified with their treas-
onable enterprize, it is contributed in small sums, so that all can take stock; and also they assert that trait-
ors, gamblers, prize fighters, drunkards and mobites—and se-
lect such as represen-
tatives of this great nation, and also con-
tend that the Presi-
dent is the Govern-
ment, thus completely repudiating the true Democratic doctrine of the people ruling, and goes in for des-
potic, one-man power, and encouraging and sustaining King An-
drew J., in dictating laws for the Govern-
ment of this country.

MORE ANON.

Special Notices.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for commun-
tion purposes, and the most beneficial for fe-
males and weakly persons. [1y.

No trouble to show goods, at James A. For tune's, Diamond, Rochester.

"How ill white hairs become a fool and jes-
ter." said Henry IV. How ill, indeed they be-
come any one when "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" occasionally applied will keep the hair as fresh and glossy in old age as in youth. To this valuable article was rewarded the only prize medal over all competitors.—*Tri-States Union.*

Dry goods selling at *Pittsburgh prices*, at James A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

A pure and unintoxicating wine, prepared from the finest native grown Port Grapes, es-
pecially for the use of Christian churches, and guaranteed to retain its grateful flavor essen-
tial qualities unimpaired for any period, by A. Speer, Passaic, N. J. and 208 Broadway, New York.

Our druggists have some that is four years old.

Cheapest goods in Beaver county, at James A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

A VALUABLE WORK.

We are indebted to Messrs Croft and Phil-
lips the energetic real estate and Insurance Agents whose office is located at No 139 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, for a copy of the May issue of their *Real Estate Register*. It is a neatly gotten up, and valuable work, contain-
ing descriptions of farms, mills, stores, hotels, tanneries, salt works, western lands, city and suburban property, and should be in the hands of every one contemplating the pur-
chase or sale of Real estate. Persons desiring a copy of their Register can have one by sending them their address.

Great Bargains in dry goods, at James A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

75 cents, will buy, the latest style, Ladies' or Misses pearl straw Hat, at Bence's, Beaver.

HOUSE FURNISHING Goods.—We take pleas-
ure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. J. H. Beggs & Co. which appears in another column of our paper. These Gentlemen have a large and varied stock of House furnishing goods on hands, consisting of all the latest styles and novel-
ties. They make a specialty of Queensware of which goods, they have one of the largest stocks in Alleghany city. They also deal largely in the wooden and willow ware line. Persons in want of almost any thing in House furnishing line, can not go amiss in giving them a call, and to the trade they are prepar-
ed to sell at satisfactory prices. Remember the place, No 124 Federal street, Allegheny city.

75 cents will buy, the latest style, Ladies' or Misses pearl straw Hat, at Bence's, Bea-
ver.

NOTICE.

MAY 9TH, 1868.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT GEO C. Speyerer is our sole Agent for flour made at "Canton City" Mills, Canton, O.
HUNTINGTON & RUHN.

$25 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE person or persons that broke into and took my horses from my Beaver Stable, on the night of May 4th, and rode them.
W. G. TAYLOR.
my13'68:3t.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Adminis-
tration on the estate of Robert Stephens, late of Frankfort borough, Beaver county, Penn'a., dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all person. indebted to the said estate are requested to make im-
mediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
my13'68:6t. DAVID BRALL, Adm'r.

J. M. Harton,
DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. Office south of Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
my13'68.

For Sale to Close a Partnership.

A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT 200 ACRES, part under fence and improved, situated in Greene township, Beaver county, within a short dis-
tance of Smith's Ferry. The land extends to the Ohio river, on which it bounds over 600 feet. It contains two veins of Bituminous Coal 2½ and 4½ feet, and one of Cannal Coal of 6 feet thickness. Also, a vein of Fire Clay suitable for the manufacture of Fire Brick. For further information inquire of

S. M. KIER,
No. 359 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
my13'68.

S A L T.

The Beaver Falls Salt Works!

THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN SUCCESSFUL operation, and making an excellent COARSE SALT, superior for curing Meats, &c. And also mak-
ing FINE SALT of a good quality. The attention of SALTERS, MERCHANTS & FARMERS, Is invited to see and examine for themselves. Orders will be promptly filled.
Beaver Falls, April 11, 1868—apr15'68:3m.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of ex-
traction, and you will find that, Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extrac-
tion a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Den-
tist in the county.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.
apr30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Adminis-
tration on the estate of Revd. F. Wilson, late of New Brighton, having been granted to the undersign-
ed, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
apr29'68:6t. JAMES WILSON, Adm'r., New Brighton.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDING IN PULASKI township, offers for sale 150 head of fine sheep (part Spanish). Price $5 per head. This will include the lambs belonging to the flock.
ELWOOD THOMAS.
apr29'68:4t*

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF Nansemond Sweet Potato Plants, at their gardens, in New Brighton, Pa., which they offer for sale.

This plant is better adapted to our climate than any other now cultivated, and its yield is very fair.

Persons about to engage in raising sweet potatoes for their own use, or for sale, should try the Nanse-
mond plant. It will prove highly satisfactory. Our terms are moderate. Call and see us.
E. P. TOWNSEND & SONS.
apr.29'68:4t*

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of adminis-
tration on the estate of Daniel Evans, dec'd. late of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
apr15'68:6w*. EDWARD EVANS, Adm'r., Fallston, Pa.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
New Spring Goods!

NO ADVANCE.

FIRST OPENING OF

SPRING GOODS FOR 1868

AT

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER PA.

NEW PRINTS,

NEW MUSLINS,

NEW CHECKS,

NEW GINGHAMS,

NEW DELAINES,

NEW COBURGS,

and PLAIDS.

ALSO,

Table Dinner Crash,

Red Flannels,

White Flannels,

Yellow Flannels,

Jeans,

Cassimeres,

Tweeds,

Drillings,

Hats and Caps,

Hoop Skirts,

Balmoral Skirts,

Notions and Fancy Articles,

Trimmings,

Bonnet Ribbons,

Millinery Goods, &c.,

The above comprises the most complete Stock ever offered to the citizens of Beaver county, and we take pleasure in assuring our customers and those who may favor us with a call, that the above stock is as cheap as ever.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

BIG SIGN Across the pavement

COME EVERYBODY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!
CARPETS!
CARPETS!
CARPETS!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND BOLTS OF WALL PAPER just received, and will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, at

B. MULHEIM'S,
Bridgewater, Pa.,

Direct from England, bearing the original packages. Also, Window Shades, Satchels, Trunks, Stereoscopic Views of all places of interest in the country and upon the continent.

I respectfully give notice to all to call and see the large and well selected Stock of general VARIETY GOODS.

Included in above, we have Looking Glasses, Car-
pets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., of beautiful design and pattern.
B. MULHEIM.
mar11'68:1y

Assignment of James M. Boyd vs. John Ramsey, Assignee. } IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUN-TY; NO. 328 MARCH TERM, 1867.

Interested parties are hereby no-
tified, that the first and final account of John Ramsey, Assignee of James M. Boyd, in trust for the creditors of said James M. Boyd, has been filed in the Prothon-
otary's office, at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, it will be confirmed by the Court on the first Monday of next term.
my6'68:3t. JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEA-VER COUNTY, NO. 316 MARCH TERM, 1868.

In the matter of an application for a Charter of In-
corporation for a Church in New Brighton, Bea

Reineman, Meyran & Seidle,

No. 42 Fifth st., 1 door from Wood, Pittsburgh,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PURE Silver Ware, French Clocks, Plated ware of every description, Tea sets, Spoons, Forks, &c. Watch Makers tools and material, and agency of the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES.

We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American made

CLOCKS!

to be found in any city east or west.

Persons in want of any article in our line either a wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York city.

WATCH REPAIRING.

To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch makers) we pay very special attention; we employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine, delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care—for the trade or individuals—may rely on getting the utmost satisfaction. Work may be sent in by express or otherwise,

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers and Silversmiths,

42 Fifth street, PITTSBURGH.

apr27'68:1y.

Spring and Summer GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Bridgewater, Pa.

JOHN CROFT.....JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISter containing a full description of location, price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending us your address. January number now ready.

jan15'67:1y.

Reeves' Ambrosia for the Hair, Improved.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from age.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles, (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at one dollar per bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.

mar18'68:3mos.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO..

Lead Pipe Sheet & BarLead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron & Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

And every description of goods for

WATER, GAS & STEAM.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Send for a Price List. [apr27'67:1y.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY AND TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT

GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, quick sales and small profits.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.

dec11'67:6m

Glassware Lamps, and Carbon Oil.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware, Carbon, Lubricating and Lard Oils.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RE-tail or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil, we warrant to be pure and at least 115 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Liberty St., head of Fifth.

LIME.

FRESH LIME ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE

MULVANON LIME KILNS,

Vanport, Pa.

The best and cheapest LIME in the

MARKET.

Send orders to [illegible] or to the Kilns, at Vanport.

Lime delivered at short notice.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN BEAver, Pa., on the 19th of April, a red cow, horned, with white face, some white on her belly, and legs, about 8 years old, and giving some six quarts of milk per day.

Any person returning said cow to me or giving me information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

MILTON REED.

my6'68:4t.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

TRACT OF LAND IN HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Common Pleas of Beaver county, the undersigned Committee of the person and estate of Alexander T. Ritchie, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, June 4th, 1868,

at 2 o'clock P. M., a tract or piece of land, the estate of the said A. T. Ritchie, situate in Hopewell township in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post, thence by land of R. D. Donde, north 4 degrees and 35 minutes, west 143 perches to a post, thence by land of Daniel Springer north 75 degrees west 385 perches to a white oak; north 47 degrees west 45 perches to a black oak stump; south 81 degrees west 87. 5 perches to a post; thence by lands of Springer and Nelson south 47 degrees east 147 perches to the place of beginning, containing 61 acres and 134 perches, strict measure, about 45 acres of which are cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, and on which are erected a log dwelling house, a log stable, and a frame slaughter house.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the residue in three equal annual instalments from that time, with interest on each instalment from the day of confirmation

MILTON BROWN,
Committee.

my6'68:3t.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES And Brandis,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS;

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Chocsoman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY, Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

July1'67 J. MOORE.

LOOK HERE!

LIME!

only

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ENGAGED IN MANUfacturing Lime at Vanport, Beaver county, Pa.—His Kilns are known as the

"Power's Kilns"

From Lime, and free of stones, can always be had on short notice. I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. All order left at the Kilns, or letters addressed to me at Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt and careful attention. Lime delivered, whenever wanted.

AMOS DOUTT.

mar25'68:1y.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Pickles, &c

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penn'a.

nov13'67:1y.

WALL PAPER FOR 1868

Spring Supply at Reduced Rates

NOW OPENING.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK

Ever brought to this city for many years.

Patterns New, For Halls, Parlors, Colors Beautiful, Chambers, And Prices Low.

Those living houses to paper, and MERCHANTS BUYING TO SELL AGAIN, SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE THESE BEAUtiful Patterns of Wall Paper before purchasing elsewhere.

DECORATIVE BORDERS,

MOULDINGS AND ENRICHMENTS,

IN OAK AND WALNUT COLORS

PLAIN GROUNDS for PANELS

TO ANY SHADE OF COLOR,

Stile and Panel

Oaks and Marbles,

Ceilings, Borders & Fillings,

Flock and Gold Papers,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

J. Shidl & Son,

[illegible] PITTSBURGH.

apr6'67:1y.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET.

(Opposite New City College.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

[illegible]

R. D. MERRICK ..... P. A. MERRICK,
C. M. MERRICK ..... J. E. BUCKLEY.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS and FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7, 8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to to our improved grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in an oven common, second quality and fine finish. This enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces (for which we have applied for a patent) pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

nov20'67:1y.

DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

HAVE OPENED A NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

79 *FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,*

Near P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

WHERE THEY WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand every description of

HARDWARE,

Locks, Hinges, Nails, Glass, Sash, Grand Stones, Shovels, Picks, Axes, and all kinds of Farming and Gardening Implements, wholesale and retail. Carpenters and Hardware Dealers can always get a supply of

DRUM'S

PATENT SHUTTER HINGE AND SASH PULLEY.

Our prices and terms will be as favorable as can be found elsewhere.

Purchasers living on the Railroads, can have their goods delivered at the Depots free of charge.

my6'68:6m. WHITESIDES & DRUM.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. PROMPT RETURNS

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Opera House Auction Room,

NO. 60 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBUUGH.

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

apr27'67:1y.

I. W. GRAFTON'S HOUSE FURNISHING STORE

AND

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

66 Federal st., near the Depots,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CARRIAGES, COG WHEEL NOVEL-ty Wringers, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Tin Coffee Pots, Bird Cages, Baskets and a General Assortment of House Furnishing Goods, at prices to suit the times. Sign of the Gilt (Union) Coffee Pot.

ma28'68:1y

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

144 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Just received and now opening, which we will sell wholesale and retail at a small advance for cash.

HARDWARE STORE.

Call and examine my stock.

apr1'68:3m. N. STUPY.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Just received A New Stock of Goods, of the Latest Styles, for

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

And will be made up to order in the most approved styles,

REASONABLE TERMS.

CLOTHING CUT TO ORDER IN LATEST AND most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

GEORGE BRAUN,

Broadway, Beaver, Penn'a.

apr6'68:3m.

R. W. & W. KNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(First corner below Depot.)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

jy10'67:tf.

R. A. Wilson,

(Late WILSON & STEWART,)

DEALER IN

Boots Shoes & Rubbers,

OLD STAND,

DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

R. A. WILSON. R. A. WILSON.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

(At the old stand, 3rd street, Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan18:1y.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSORS TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

L. WILLRICH ..... J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 84 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr27'67:1y.

WALL PAPER AND Window Shades!

SPRING SUPPLY NOW OPENING OF ENTIRE-ly new patterns and magnificent designs, for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms, Halls, Offices, Churches, Lodges and Public Buildings, selected with great care, comprising the best stock ever brought to Pittsburgh.

Prices greatly reduced. Call and examine at the

WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 91 Wood street,

Between 4th and 5th sts., 1 door below Diamond alley.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOMAS PALMER & CO.

Store Shades made and lettered to order. Special inducements offered to wholesale dealers.

mar17'68:3m.

New Spring Goods!

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, A LARGER and better assorted Stock of general Merchandise than ever before in our house, consisting of

NEW PRINT,

NEW MUSLIN,

NEW DELAINE,

GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,
FLANNELS, all colors,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
CRASH,
DRILLS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS.

NOTIONS IN LARGE VARIETY.

HOOP and BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Purchased always in the East, at lowest cash prices, and sold at a very small advance.

Hardware.

A complete Stock just purchased in New York and Philadelphia, of

MECHANICS TOOLS,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

BUTTS,

STRAP HINGES,

SHUTTER HINGES,

LOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY,

NAILS AT MANUFACTURING PRICES.

WINDOW GLASS

All sizes, single and double strength, at Pittsbugh prices.

Paints & Oils.

FRENCH RICHARD & CO'S.,

CELEBRATED BUCK LEAD,

at wholesale and retail.

COLORED PAINTS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

MINERAL PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL,

CASTOR OIL,

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Books and Stationary!

Groceries.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,

BACON, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, LARD, &C., &C.

FLOUR

In Sacks and Barrels, fresh ground, direct from Canton City Mills, Ohio.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'68:1y

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

ANDERSON, ARRUCKLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS, Railway Track and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Linters Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas, Rice,
Coffee, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Bacon,
Syrups, Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns ½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,

oct9'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.

my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

WINE FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE LOT of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by him at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, which he will sell at moderate rates. This Wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard.

apr15'68:3mos* CHARLES KOEL.

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MRS. E. H. BEACOM RESPECTFULLY announces to her many friends in Beaver, Rochester, Freedom, and throughout the country, that she has opened a very superior stock of SPRING GOODS, which she offers at the very lowest prices. Persons wishing any of the following goods cannot do better than by calling:

FANCY GOODS,

EMBROIDERY, VEIL STUFF,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, LACE COLLARS
&C., &C., &C.

She desires to call attention also to the fact that she has connected with the Variety Store, a

LITERARY & NEWS DEPOT

and will supply all orders for MAGAZINES, NOVELS, and SHEET MUSIC. Also, all the varieties of STATIONARY. You will be very welcome to call and examine the stock. Prices are such as will suit you. *Remember the Place:* Third Street, Beaver, nearly opposite the U. P. Seminary.

apr29'68.

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(Sons & Successors to Wm. Noble, Sr.)

UPHOLSTERS, FEATHER MERCHANTS, AND dealers in Feathers, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses of pure curled hair, Husk and Straw Beds, Husk with hair top, Husk with cotton top, Husk and Straw Beds, Lamb's Wool Beds, Cradle Beds, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Cushions, Prime Goose Feathers in any quantity, warranted good. Damasks, Morocca, Hollands, Terrys, and Cords, Quilts, Spreads, coverlids, and all articles usually found in an Upholstery Warehouse.

All work warranted as represented, and at reasonable prices.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Table Spoons,	Tea Setts,	Water Coolers,
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Table Forks,	Tea Trays,	Iron Tables,
Dessert Forks,	Salvers,	Clothes Horses,
Coffee Urns,	Ice Chests.	

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500 Silver Hunting Duplexes	75 to 100
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1000 Gold Hunting Lepines	50 to 75
1000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches	50 to 100
2,000 Hunting Silver Watches	25 to 50
5000 Assorted Watches, all kinds	10 to 75

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